



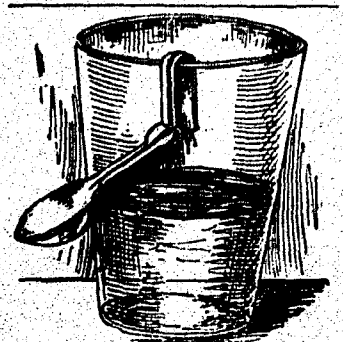








**Spoon with Elbow Handle.**  
An interesting tidbit went the rounds of the press last summer about an invalid who suffered several relapses occasioned by the failure of her attendants to keep her room, and, particularly, the medicine bottles and apertures on the table beside her.



IMPROVED MEDICINE SPOON.

bed, according to her exaggerated ideas of neatness. The doctors declared that in her case neatness was a disease. There are many appliances for the sick room, but in the average home makeshifts in most cases are made to do duty, so that neatness is difficult to attain. Nevertheless, an additional device of this class helps along the much-needed general introduction of little conveniences of this character. The latest newcomer is a medicine spoon, the essential feature of which is the peculiar handle, which is so designed as to engage the rim of a vessel and so support the spoon within same. This effectively takes care of sticky spoons, placing them where they can do no harm, and yet are not liable to upset the receptacle in which they are placed, an accident which frequently occurs when the handle of the spoon projects above the top of the receptacle in which it is allowed to stand. The peculiar shape of handle gives a convenient grasp for the patient or attendant in administering medicines.

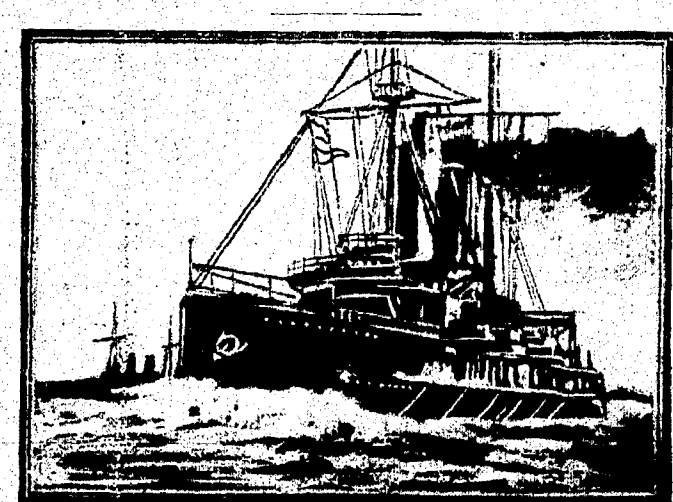
**Muzzle on the Fingers.**  
One of the most difficult tasks of the writing instructor is to teach the pupils the proper manner of holding a pen in order to insure a correct manipulation of the nibs. When this instruction is repeated many times daily to each individual it becomes exceedingly monotonous, so that a teacher who has just devised a mechanical guide for the fingers may in days to come be entitled to a tablet in the halls of fame. Obviously, it is not excessive.



FOR TEACHING PENMANSHIP.

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## NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP COMMONWEALTH.

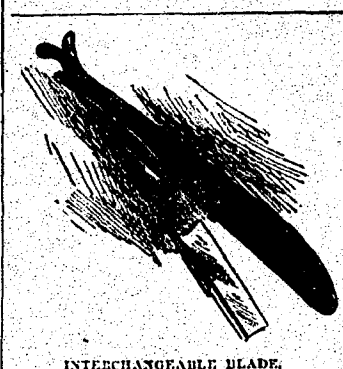


In the illustration is shown the battleship Commonwealth, the newest addition to the British fleet, which, because of alleged weakness of its twelve-inch guns, will have to undergo rearmament. The Commonwealth is of 17,000 tons displacement. In connection with this proposed increased armament comes the official announcement that the British admiralty, after considering the lessons of the Russo-Japanese conflict, see the necessity of changing the designs of all projected war ships. It is added that a new battleship will be built at once and that it will be the most powerful the world has ever seen. The London Daily Graphic recently made the statement that fifteen British battleships are unfit for high sea action because of defective armaments. It declared that the 35-caliber 12-inch guns are useless for more than fifty full rounds, and that the 50-caliber 6-inch guns are useless for more than thirty full rounds, and that the alleged defects are more attributable to the powder used than to the gun construction, and that there is much to be learned about smokeless powder and modified cordite. While it is conceded that velocity is secured by increased length from breech to muzzle, it is declared that need exists to strengthen the gun about the "chase" and the muzzle. The very large muzzle pressure of the latest guns, it is said, entails a heavy blast, and this, apart from its inconvenience to neighboring pieces, tends to unsteady the gun itself.

**Payson's Intense.**  
The portrait of a landscape may reproduce the sentiment which attracts to the country side the love of the painter for it, what it is to them as part of their lives. Such a landscape is in a measure ideal. The modern French Intense, for which I can find no better translation than "the well-known, well-loved country-side." They called it to describe the kind of landscape that was painted by Rousseau, Dupre, Corot, and some other French artists, who made their headquarters at the little village of Fontainebleau; and these men were followers of Hobbes and the other Dutch artists who

pected that beautiful writing can be accomplished with the hand rigidly bound and hampered as it would be with the wireform illustrated, but it is hoped that the automatic disposal of the fingers as they should be will do much to lighten the teacher's labor and eventually result in an easy and correct style of writing. The device comprises a loop for the thumb and a shank at the inner end of the loop for the end of that digit. There is a socket for the second or middle finger, and arches to extend over the first and third fingers and a rest projecting beyond the little finger, all formed of a single piece of wire. After the proper position of the hand has been acquired the device, of course, is discarded and only used occasionally to prevent the student from drifting too far from the academic instruction.

**Interchangeable Razor Blade.**  
The number of devices which have been recently introduced for the convenience of the man who wants to shave himself is almost without end, and it would seem many things of this character must certainly put some of the barber establishments out of business, but the latter seem to go on increasing just the same. It often happens that a man is perfectly able to shave himself in a very satisfactory



INTERCHANGEABLE BLADE.

man, but his difficulty may be in keeping the razor in proper condition, and if he is compelled to run to the barber's or cutter's shop with the instrument every few weeks there is no advantage in the possession of the skill necessary to amputate the whiskers from his face.

The interchangeable razor blade has been devised to meet this emergency. In appearance, it looks like pretty much any other razor, but the blade end of the combination consists of two parts, the blade itself and the German silver holder. When it is desirable to substitute one blade for another the operation is very readily conducted. A spring catch releases the cutter, and it is then pushed from its lodging place.

Besides the advantage of always having a suitable blade in readiness and in good condition, this arrangement presents the addition of permitting the owner to strip his razor by a mechanical device which is used with the safety razor, but which has not heretofore been adapted for use with the old type of instrument. It also permits the reversal of the blade so that every portion of the cutting edge may come in for its share of service.

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Value of Farm Products Doubles in Ten Years - Big Tax Case Won by State - Other Wild Animals Are Killing Off Deer.**

Under the present method of collecting farm statistics the figures given out by the Secretary of State are generally a trifle out of date. A bulletin just issued gives the value of farm products in Michigan for the year 1903, but they are none the less interesting because their appearance is tardy. No longer ago than 1898 wheat was the principal crop in Michigan, but since that time there are three crops that outrank it in value in this State. The value of the principal crops raised in the State in 1903 shows that hay is the leading product of the farms, the value of that product in the year named being \$27,500,000. Corn comes second in the list with a value of \$20,000,000; the oats yield for the year was worth \$13,000,000, and the wheat yield was worth \$11,000,000. The potato crop of the year was worth \$10,000,000. The Michigan crop of wood in 1903 was worth \$2,500,000, and was exactly equalled by the sugar beet crop of that year. The bean crop was worth \$5,000,000 in 1903, while in 1898 it was scarcely more than one-half the value. The value of the principal farm products of the State has doubled since 1898. In that year the total value of the crops was \$40,000,000, while in 1903 it was worth \$93,000,000. The banner year of production and prices was 1901, when the principal crops of the State sold for \$104,000,000.

**His Loved Ones Dead.**  
Charles Gilbert, 30 years of age, returned to Kalamazoo from the Philippine Islands, where he has been for the past six years, and found his wife and his father and mother were dead. The young man wandered the streets most of the night and the next morning crying. Strangers attempted to console him, but without success. That day he learned that he was the father of a 5-year-old girl, and it took him all the afternoon to find the girl, who is in the home of people who are entire strangers to him. Gilbert formerly lived in Rochester, N. Y., and came to Kalamazoo twelve years ago. In 1898, shortly after his marriage, Gilbert became implicated in the stealing of some horses, and although he declares today he was innocent, the evidence was so strong against him that his attorneys urged him to enter a plea of guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. He was given nine months in prison. After his release from prison Gilbert returned to Kalamazoo, and within the next year enlisted in the regular army.

**State Wins Big Tax Case.**  
Judge Waddy in the United States Circuit Court in Grand Rapids dismissed the bill of complaint filed by twenty-three railway corporations to restrain the State from collecting the taxes levied on them under the ad valorem law for the year 1902. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway is exempted from the decision for the reason that that road was reorganized in 1895, under an act which gave it a tax limitation of 1 per cent on the capital stock. Under the ad valorem law, which abolished the former specific tax on gross earnings, the State tax commissioners were ordered to assess railroad property at its cash value and levy upon it the average rate of taxation upon all other property in the State. The railroad companies joined in attacking the constitutionality of the law, charging discrimination and lack of representation in the fixing of the rate. The decision involves about \$4,000,000 uncollected taxes, with interest for two years. It is expected that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

**Michigan Deer in Danger.**  
According to the opinion of C. V. Woodin, a trapper and hunter, familiarly known as "Curly," who makes his headquarters in the woods near Republic, if some effort is not made soon to kill off the wolves, foxes and wild cats, it will not be long before the deer in the upper peninsula woods will become extinct. He urges that the State increase its bounty, as counties in northern Michigan have done, in the belief that it would be the means of starting a war of extermination upon the animals that prey on protected game. The trapper tells of several cases of wholesale slaughter of deer by wolves that came under his personal observation. In one instance twenty-two deer were killed by three wolves in one night.

**Jury Frees Farmer Eager.**  
The jury in the William A. Engle manslaughter case in Marshall returned a verdict of not guilty, after deliberating for an hour and a half. Engle was thereupon discharged. The case came to a close quickly when the defendant's counsel decided not to introduce further evidence. Engle, a farmer, was tried for shooting a neighbor who invaded his yard and refused to leave when ordered to do so.

**Within Our Borders.**  
The Port Huron bathhouse mineral well has turned into a forty-gallon per day oil gusher. The pump in the well had not been in use for a month and when started oil was brought to the surface which is said to test 90 per cent pure crude petroleum.

During the burning of a dwelling house in Negaunee an explosion of dynamite that was stored in the house unknown to the firemen, occurred. It wrecked the building, and it seems strange that no firemen or spectators were killed. The body of the owner, a bachelor, had been found dead in the dwelling in the morning.

Robert McDonald, farmer, of Lebanon township, aged 45 years, was drowned in Hayworth creek while fishing with a seine net. His two sons and a neighbor were with him, and while walking in the stream he stepped in a hole and fell. The Methodist church in Holland was dedicated the other night. Joseph W. Powell of Buffalo raised \$10,500 to clear up the indebtedness on the church, which cost \$25,000. Presiding Elder Lewis Dolanarth had charge of the ceremonies. Many pastors were present from other parts of the State. Rev. Washington Gardner preached the morning sermon.

The Perry Marquette roundhouse at Muskegon was destroyed by fire. Loss \$125,000, fully insured.

Mount Bean, aged 10 years, was kicked on the head by a horse at Glen, and so seriously injured that it is thought he cannot recover.

Barney Boldt of Buffalo, N. Y., who was beating his way to Chicago, was held up at Albion by three holdups, who took away his gold watch.

While asleep in his burning wagon a rag picker, who gave his name as Bergen, was almost suffocated and probably fatally burned in Muskegon.

Charles Smith, the 20-year-old murderer, was given a life sentence by Judge Smith in Charlotte. Smith told the court he did not have a fair trial.

An attempt was made to blow up the residence of Norman P. Dolph, a real estate dealer of Kalamazoo, by dynamite. The house was almost totally wrecked, but the inmates escaped uninjured.

L. D. Butler, a retired groceryman and a prominent citizen of Morenci, committed suicide by shooting himself in the chest. Unemployment domestic relations are said to be the reason for his rash act.

Edwin F. Gibson, a bachelor, was found dead in his apartment at the home of Mrs. Lillian Buell in Milford. Death was caused by an epileptic fit which the deceased was frequently subject to.

In Maun St. Marie Alderman Albert Forest was found guilty of violating the saloon laws of the State for selling liquor to a minor. A plan is on foot to remove him from the Council.

Floyd Bussing, about 21 years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself. Bussing lived with his mother about three miles from Fairport. No cause is known for his rash act, except that a young lady had refused his offer of marriage.

Matie Jespersen, aged 7 years, rescued her companion, Frances Churchill, and from drowning when they were playing a duck on the shore of Muskegon lake. The younger of the children was sinking for the third time when her companion grasped her by the hair and brought her ashore.

A decided innovation in helping will be a cement smokestack at the power house of the Marquette County Gas, Light and Traction Company. It will replace two iron stacks and will be 5 feet in inside diameter and 125 feet in height. A steel frame will first be erected. It will cost slightly more than a brick stack.

Paul Paul, recently sentenced to a sixty-day term, failed in an attempt at suicide in his cell in Escanaba. He made a rope out of a towel and his suspenders, but when the noose began to tighten around his neck, he cried loudly for help and the sheriff rushed in and cut him down. The fellow was unrepentant for a few minutes.

Attorney Geo. W. Meehan received news from Kotlikan, Alaska, that the notorious Chas. R. Mains, alias Robert Ball, the Battle Creek criminal, was convicted of the murder of Wm. Bette, the jury being out forty-eight hours. Mains' lawyer moved for a new trial, which was denied, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months. The identification of the prisoner as Mains was absolute.

The government's weekly crop report reviews conditions in this State as follows: Continued cool, wet weather delayed all field work, especially corn planting, but greatly improved wheat, rice, meadows and pastures; lowland and upland fields somewhat flooded; oats, barley, peas and early potatoes doing well; corn and soybeans in a satisfactory sugar beet seedling very showy; all fruit, except early cherries, continues promising.

The Imperial Theater Company, composed of young people of Adrian, lost about \$200 worth of belongings in a fire at the Jasper opera house. Just about as the show was to have begun commenced the gasoline tank, which operated the footlights, exploded and the whole theater was a mass of flames in a moment. Every member of the company was burned more or less, but George Wheeler, the manager, was the only one who was burned very badly.

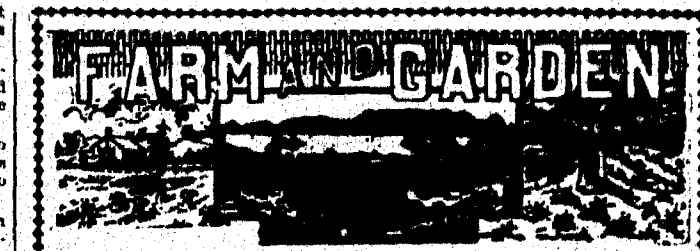
Two farmers in the vicinity of Sparta committed suicide the other day by the shotgun route. Warren W. Field went to his barn and blew off his head and his daughter, and the other, went to the barn and blew off his head. He placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and fired. Temporary insanity is believed to have been the cause of his action. The other suicide was that of Eugene Finch, who sent a charge of shot into his heart. He was despondent.

Charles Peters, Dockerville, City Councilman, was burned to death in the destruction of a big hay barn by fire. He was working with C. K. Redent, owner of the barn, inside the structure when a switch engine dumped some ashes a few feet away and the wind carried some of the coals into the building. The two men hurried out of the barn, but Mr. Peters re-entered, probably for a book, and was immediately enveloped by a mass of roaring flames. He was never seen again. The property loss amounts to about \$4,000.

For a long time past there has been considerable excitement among the citizens of Morenci. Wm. Conley thought he understood the situation, and one night lay in wait for the offenders. Toward midnight he gave chase to a party of six, who had been in his cellar tapping the whiskey barrel. He caught one, a young man of 18 years, gave him a seamy thrashing and the next morning led him up to Justice Blackwell's court, where he paid a fine and costs. Conley has the names of the other five, ranging in years from 16 to 60, and agreed to let them go for this time if all will appear in court and pay the costs.

Bradley Jones, a farmer, 53 years of age, met a strange death at his farm in Dover township. For some time his wife had been out of order and one afternoon he had decided to fix it. In the morning, however, about 9:30 o'clock he went out to the well, unknown to his family, on a prospecting tour. He started to descend into the well by stepping on the stones at the side, but when only a short distance from the top was overcome by faintness and fell in a faint. His body lodged on the brace to the pump shaft about twenty feet from the top and the gases overtook him.

Some Battle Creek citizens, interested in geology and topography, have made the interesting discovery that six miles west of that city on the James Mace farm is the highest elevation in southeastern Michigan, from which a remarkable view of the surrounding country can be obtained. It is known as Toby's hill, and is the work of the glacial age. It stands out so high and prominent that from its summit can be seen a distance of twenty miles in all directions. Kalamazoo, eighteen miles distant, Battle Creek, Harmonia, Augusta and Galesburg can also be seen, as well as Eagle and Hart's lakes besides a great panorama of farms.



## FARM AND GARDEN

For feeding calves, rice meal is decidedly inferior to corn meal.

A little oilmeal added to the slop for hogs increases its value, and especially where no corn is fed.

Poultry-keeping involves close attention and considerable labor, and it is far better to be understood than overstocked.

It is not through increased age that increased cost of growth results, but the greater cost is the outgrowth of increased size.

A hen that lays three or four eggs per week, at a cost of about 2 cents for food, is probably the most profitable stock upon your farm.

Get in a few bushels of fine gravel for the hens to work at. They will show their appreciation of your kindness by laying a good many extra eggs.

Wool is a product from feeding just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth, and that of the best quality.

Do not waste time with sick hens. Get rid of them at once, and bury them deep or burn their bodies. The loss of a few sick hens can be borne with greater satisfaction than to have disease attack all the members of the flock.

A contented hen is always a good egg producer, and anything that worries or frightens the inhabitants of the poultry yard robs the egg basket. For this reason there should be shade trees in the yard where fowls are kept.

Those who are tired of the old method of whitewashing the inside of the chicken coops to exterminate vermin can find a cheap paint and insecticide in crude petroleum, colored with Vanadium red. It also has a preservative value for the wood.

So great was the exhibit of Shropshire sheep at the royal show of England that at the last general meeting of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding Association a resolution was passed that the Council be requested to appoint two judges—one for the males and the other for the females.

The Department of Agriculture has recently imported five woolless sheep—four ewes and a buck—for use in the extreme Southern States. A heavy crop of wool is a burden in hot, dry districts, resulting in a direct ill effect on the quality of the mutton. These sheep are being experimented with by the Bureau of Animal Industry. They are hardy and are easy keepers. They were brought from the Barbadoes, where they proved profitable.

The State of Pennsylvania is foremost now among the tree-planting and tree-protecting commonwealths, 708,708 acres of land having been secured by the State Forestry Restoration Commission up to date. Philadelphia city forestry department, it is pleasant to note, has recently planted 5,000 trees in and about the city, and the trees in the city parks and thoroughfares are to be regarded by an increased force of patrolling gardeners this season.

**Cross-Eyed Corn.**  
The stalk bears two handsome ears of corn, as perfect as one often sees. The eight-rowed ear measures eight and three-quarter inches from tip to butt, the twelve-rowed ear eleven inches. We have never known a case before where a stalk bore two ears, one eight-rowed, the other twelve-rowed. It is barely possible that a cross pollination back two or three generations may have made this particular stalk so cross-eyed as to produce an eight-rowed ear on one side and a twelve-rowed ear on the other.

**A Vicarious Pear Stock.**  
The Kieffer pear is becoming popular as a stock to be used for building or grafting other less thrifty kinds. Some growers who have set the Kieffers have been unable to find a profitable market in their vicinity and have resorted to choicer kinds with surprising success. On the Hittinger farm near Boston are some Kieffers regrafted to Bose which have made remarkably fine trees, extremely vigorous and productive, and with fruit of the very finest quality. The Boston market does not take very kindly to the Kieffer, although it can be profitably sold in a season when pears are scarce. Probably three bushels of Kieffers can be grown as cheaply as two of most other varieties, hence a price somewhat below the average is still profitable—New England Homestead.

**More Meat and Milk for Poultry.**  
Lack of animal food is the weak point with the average poultry ration. The feeder is apt to use scraps of fresh meat as if it were a kind of relish and not an important part of the food, and not an important part of the food, and not an important part of the food. Results of recent tests at the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station favor the use for the first few weeks of a ration in which 60 per cent of the flesh forming food or protein came from animal food. Growth was more rapid, and equal growth made from less food at a lower cost than other rations having 20, 30 or 40 per cent of animal protein. After the first few weeks, it was found profitable to increase the proportion of grain. These conclusions are in agreement with common sense, as the young of all birds in the wild state feed largely upon insects.

**Improving Forest Products.**  
One fact of especial significance noted in the recent government forestry report is that at the auction sale of timber sold under the Morris bill

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

**Will Wind Up Work June 2.**  
Speaker Master of the House and President Pro Tem. Glasgow of the Senate had a conference in regard to the time for winding up work, and at its conclusion the Speaker said: "It is quite certain that we shall wind up work June 2, and that the time for formal final adjournment will take place June 10. The State printer is far behind in the work of printing the bills that have been passed, but I expect to make an arrangement to secure help for him in this work, and I think that we shall have plenty of time to catch up with this work by June 10." There are plenty of indications that the lawmakers feel like singing "Home, Sweet Home." The House general order is now so short that it can be cleaned up in a day, and the morning sessions which were for a time thought necessary, have been abandoned, and nobody has ever suggested holding night sessions such as were held in former sessions to make it possible to finish the work mapped out. Both houses are proceeding to the wind-up as if there was all the time in the world. There are plenty of bills still left in the committee of both houses, but there is little disposition to grind out more.

**Move Remains of Gov. Mason.**  
The Legislature, by joint resolution, has provided for transferring the remains of Gov. Stevens Thomson Mason from New York to Detroit, where he will be buried in the plot in Capitol Square recently provided by the Common Council. Gov. Warner was authorized to appoint a commission of three members, who will attend to the details. It is intended to bring the remains to Detroit immediately before or after the annual session of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, which will be held there June 7 and 8. Mrs. Emily V. Mason of Washington, Gov. Mason's sister, and Miss Dorothy Mason Welch of Newark, N. J., his only daughter, have already accepted invitations to be present on both occasions.

**Baird Bill Passed.**  
It looks as if the lighting was all over. The Senate has passed the Baird primary election bill, 32 to 2, and the House leaders have guaranteed to pass it through the lower branch of the Legislature. The direct voting men are satisfied that they got all they could; most of the convention men believe they made no more concessions than they had three years ago. There is much talk of harmony. The bill as passed contained an important concession by the convention men. Instead of requiring a majority of the votes cast to make a nomination, as the bill provided after yesterday's fight, the measure now requires a plurality of 40 per cent to nominate.

**Bills Signed by the Governor.**  
Providing a penalty for street railways and railroad companies' crossing each other's tracks without first obtaining permission from the railroad companies. Making special appropriation of \$18,500 for rebuilding factory buildings at Jackson prison recently destroyed by fire. Appropriating \$163,130 for Central Michigan Normal schools for ensuing two years. Amending the peddlers' license act to permit selling of meat and fish without license. To authorize Springwells township to borrow \$50,000 to refund present bonded indebtedness and build new school.

**Reopens State Fair Schedules.**  
The State bill appropriating \$4,800 for the moving of the Michigan building now on the Louisiana exposition grounds at St. Louis, to the State fair grounds at Detroit passed the House Tuesday with the opposition of all but one of the Kent representatives. The following members voted no: Durkin, Ellis, M. W. Fairbanks, H. B. Knight, Lodner, McCall, McCracken, Mapple, Paine and Tamm. The measure opened up the old State fair wound, and it will be noticed that McCall of Jackson and McCracken of Oakland voted against it.

**To Exempt Mortgages from Taxation.**  
After the hottest fight that has taken place in the House this year, the bill repealing the present mortgage tax law passed the House by a vote of fifty-nine to thirty-one. The measure passed is not the original bill, nor the first substitute, both of which exempt all credits, but is one introduced by the House in the session by Representative Walker of Bay. It exempts mortgages only, all other credits still to be taxed.

**Continue Saloon Privilege to Hotels.**  
The Attorney General prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Crosswile, Sanilac county, except in hotels, and establishing the "hotel" system that has long obtained in Canada, has been approved by the House. The bill provides that all bars must be accompanied by at least fourteen sleeping rooms with walls at least three inches thick.

**Donovan's Majority 135.**  
The tabulation of votes in the Frazer-Donovan contest after the recount made by the legislative committee in Detroit shows that Judge Donovan has a lead over Judge Frazer of 133 votes. Chairman Baird says the committee will probably throw out the second precinct of Escanaba, which will leave Donovan with a lead of 135.

**Edison Is Too Busy.**  
Representative Dolph, Merice of the House art committee has received a letter from Thos. A. Edison advising him that the great inventor has not time to run for a plenary in the Michigan Representative Hall, but the former Michigan man will furnish such a portrait some time in the future.

**Pass Primary Election Bill.**  
The lower house on Wednesday passed the Baird primary election bill. It provides for direct nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There is a proviso, however, that to secure the nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor in the primary the candidate who has a plurality must have 40 per cent of all the votes cast. If no candidate fulfills this requirement the nomination is to be made at the State convention. Counties and congressional districts are allowed local option in the matter of adopting the primary system.

**May Condemn Rights of War.**  
Senator Moriarty's bill permitting water power companies in the upper peninsula to condemn right of way for their canals in all counties of the upper peninsula came up in the Senate committee of the whole, and was agreed to without argument.

**For Exhibit at Jamestown.**  
A bill, introduced by Senator Fry providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 for a Michigan exhibit at the Tercentennial exposition at Jamestown, Va. The money is to be spent by a commission of five to be appointed by the Governor. Not more than \$20,000 is to be used for a building.







Crawford Avallanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

Local and Neighboring News.

Fishing Tackle at Foreman's.

Sleepy Eye.

Use Sleepy Eye Flour.

Garage meeting Saturday.

For fresh butter and eggs call at

Metcalfe's market.

Patrons of the McKay House—the

best dollar a day home in Grayling.

Get your pumpkins and watermelons

from Theon Dackow at Metcalfe's

market.

B. Peterson's new grocery and fur-

nishing store will be open for business

Baturday.

Mrs. J. M. Strong has returned to

California, after a delightful visit with

John M. Smith of Jack Pine was in

town Friday, happy in spite of cold

and wet.

Miss Lucille Portland went to Bay

City last week for a visit with her

family and old friends.

Wanted—A good strong, middle-

aged woman to do housework on a

farm. Inquire of W. Jorgenson.

Trains on the M. C. R. from the

south arrive at 4:10 a. m., 12:15

p. m. See change in their

cards.

For Sale—One three-year-old sorrel

colt, weight about 900 pounds. In-

quire of Arthur Overlander, Grayling,

Mich.

Mich.

Mich.

M. C. Excursions.

Transit, Mich., August 24 to 26.

one regular fare for round trip. Rate

of tickets July 29 and 31, August 5, 6,

7, limited to 25¢.

Efficient Anniversary of city incor-

poration celebration at Kilm, Mich.

June 7 and 8. One and one third fare

for round trip. Sale of tickets June

7 and 8. Limited until June 9.

By View Camp Meeting and assem-

bled at Bay View, Mich., June 11 to

15. One regular fare plus 50¢

for round trip. Sale of tickets July

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, limited until Aug. 19.

Meeting called to order by the pres-

ident Bannan.

August 18. One regular fare plus 50¢

for round trip. Sale of tickets July

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Meeting called to order by the pres-

Proceedings of the Common Council.

Official.

GRAYLING, Mich., May 25, 1905.

Meeting held May 25, 1905.

Special meeting of the com-

mon council convened at the court

house at 7 o'clock.

Present—H. A. Bannan, Mayor.

Attest—J. H. Smith, Clerk.

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Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the

Michigan Navigation Company

has been organized for the purpose

of operating a line of steamships

between Grayling and other points

on the Michigan coast.

The company has been organized

under the laws of the state of Michi-

gan, and its capital stock is \$100,000.

The company is now ready to receive

subscriptions for its stock.

Subscriptions may be made at any

time, and the stock may be paid for

in cash or in installments.

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subscriptions for its stock.

Subscriptions may be made at any

J. LEAHY, The Expert Optician.

CONSULT

At Dr. Leahy's office, Thursday, June

1st, 1905. Will remain 2 days. Glasses

made from pure cream of tartar

derived from grapes.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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WHEAT BAKING POWDER.

MADE FROM PURE CREAM OF

TARTAR DERIVED FROM GRAPES.

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Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Grayling.

sole agents for

Children re-

Ladies and

"Black Cat"

A fine line of

Hosiery for

Ladies and

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# BY THE PIANO

## THE SELFISHNESS OF MEN IN PUBLIC.

At opera and theater it is as often men as women who enter late and depart early, or who converse during the most interesting portions of the production. It is not men—neither is it women—but it is beings of the masculine persuasion who emit shrill, ear-splitting whistles by way of manifesting their approval during public entertainments.

At the fair in St. Louis two women and their escort were sitting on a bench by the Terrace of States. The gentleman left his place for a moment to procure a program, depositing his overcoat and art catalogue in the vacant space. Immediately a man and two women came up, and all three attempted to crowd into the bench. At the protest of the first woman the man passed on to a vacant seat not three feet away, remarking as he did so: "There are hogs everywhere." Evidently, he seemed to be mistaking the exact entity of the animal in this case.

It was a big man who sat beside him in the car with his knee on the seat, occupying space for two, while women stood in the aisle beside him all the way to the fair grounds. And it was not a feminine conductor who thought it a good joke to carry a woman three blocks beyond her destination, because, in her ignorance of metropolitan usages, she was trying to signal the motorman instead of him to stop the car.

A story was recently current to the effect that Rabbi Hirsch one day rose to give his seat in the car to a woman when an agile man slipped in ahead of her. The rabbi's countenance expressed his sentiments, and the intruder said: "You look as if you'd like to eat me," to which the venerable Jew replied, "I can't, my friend. I am a Jew."

Though the surpassing politeness of American gentlemen may have bred in women a habit of assuming precedence in superficial trifles, it is probable that when it comes to genuine altruism and consideration of others women are no whit inferior to men. How could it be otherwise, "being so fathered and so husbanded?"

## WARDSHIPS OF THE RAILROAD MAN.

There are few things bigger than \$100 a month at that stage of a young man's career. With this in view it is little wonder that railroads do not have to look far when they wish to hire employees. The railroad microbe inoculates thousands of young Americans annually with a desire to go railroading. Added to the gliding attractions of excitement, travel, and good pay, there is also present the element of danger which is sure to attract the adventurous spirit.

The earliest age at which a young man can enter the service is 21. The principal dangers that beset the brakeman are from trains made up of cars of uneven height and from overhanging viaducts and bridges. It is no hard task to fall when running over the top of such a train in motion, and often trauism are swept from their cars by overhanging obstacles.

As for promotion, the brakeman can rise to the position of freight conductor, where his pay will be 3 cents per mile. He may become a passenger conductor, where his pay will be about \$150 per month. If he cares to stay at the work long enough it is possible for him to become yardmaster, trainmaster, superintendent, or general manager even, but the most objectionable features of the work are scarcely inviting men capable of such advancement to the calling.

At his acceptance as apprentice he will be required on most roads to make the first three or four trips without pay. Then he is placed as a member of a crew during a probationary period of six months. During this period he

must busy himself studying the signals, system of air brakes, and the other things that he will be required to be proficient in when his final examination is to be held.

The examination must be absolutely sound as to physical condition, his hearing must be good, and his eyes will be given a closer searching and testing than any other examination in the world will put him through.

The technical examination is even severer in proportion than the physical. The brakeman must be familiar with every kind of signal to be found on the road.

On the air brakes he is questioned as closely. He must know how to trace air through different pipes and valves, must know the effect of different pressures on different speeds and different tonnage. In short, he must know the air brake from end to end and just what it ought to and will do.

The pay of freight brakemen is 2 cents a mile. The monthly pay will run from \$65 to \$115 per month, according to the mileage made. Eighty-five dollars a month will perhaps be a general average for freight brakemen over the country. Passenger brakemen earn less.

## TOILERS OF CITIES SHOULD GO WEST.

The lively, go ahead towns along the frontier of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, offer boundless opportunities for gritty men who are determined to throw off the shackles of slavery, "bossism," and to work for themselves. While capital is a desideratum not to be despised, yet it is worthy of note that nearly every man who rose to wealth and prominence in the Western States started in without a dollar. It is the faculty of seizing opportunities as they present themselves and making capital of them that counts in the race for wealth. In the States mentioned the opportunities are plentiful, and it lies with the first comers to pick them up and profit thereby.

Enterprising young men with new ideas concerning the operation of stores, carrying large stocks of first-class goods, well displayed, and who know how to keep trade after they have won it, are bound to succeed. The chances for doing business on the side, as it were, trading for stock, poultry, selling farming implements where the manufacturers have no established agencies, buying and selling of grain, etc., are numerous.

Ordinary labor, while not so well paid in the smaller towns, enjoys the advantage of cheaper cost of living. The workman, if he is enterprising, will soon have a cow about his place. Then he will get a cream separator, add three or four more cows to his herd of one, and presently he will be selling his cream for \$35 a month, a sum amply sufficient to meet family expenses should his regular employment fall him. One thing brings on another in village life, but generally they have a golden living if competently handled by the man who knocks at fortune's door.

## DIVORCE IS DEBT REPUTATION.

Divorce is rooted in selfishness and grounded in dishonesty. A desire to have everything one wants, no matter what the cost, soon brings a refusal to bear anything with or from the one to whom a promise of fidelity in all circumstances has been given. And then comes the dishonesty. An honest man does not repudiate his business responsibilities nor refuse to pay his gambling debts.

Then why should he be considered honest in repudiating his domestic liabilities or refusing to pay the debt incurred in the great lottery?

## IRRIGATION PRODUCES SWEETS.

Beet Sugar Making in the West Is a Very Interesting Process.

In some of the Western States, especially Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, and the western part of Kansas, the growing of beets for sugar, has become a recognized industry. Large factories for the conversion of the beet into sugar have been erected, and here are employed large numbers of men during the fall and winter months.

Colorado leads in the production of beets. This can be accounted for by the same reason that she is noted for her cantaloupes; that is, irrigation and the large numbers of days of sunshine. The sun shines on fully 300 days of the year and the beet is stimulated to a wonderful growth.

In growing beets the ground is prepared in much the same way as for cantaloupes, a thorough breaking and pulverizing of the ground being necessary for best results. After leveling the ground, which makes irrigation easier, the beet drill is brought into use. This drill is on the order of an ordinary grain drill, with the exception that it only plants four rows 15 inches apart at a time, and has no attachments for drilling in fertilizer. On the drill are two small shovels, placed so that they make two furrows, between the two rows on each side. These furrows carry the irrigating water, which soaks back and moistens the seed.

When through with the seedling, the water is turned into the furrows made by the drill, between each two rows. The water is kept running until the seed is thoroughly soaked, care being taken that the water does not overflow very much, as this causes the ground to bake, and the sprouts cannot force their way through the crust thus formed. When plants have obtained the height of one-half inch to an inch, the cultivator is brought into use.

This cultivator is drawn by one

horse and cultivates two rows at a time. It is mounted on two wheels, each about 30 inches in diameter. Behind these wheels are two horizontal bars, connected by two other bars to the axle, on which they have a free up and down motion. There is also a pivot which allows a side motion, controlled with handles by the operator. With the cultivator are several sets of knives, shovels, etc., any of which can be fastened to the horizontal bars, the grower using whatever kind is adapted for the kind of cultivation he wishes.

When plants are a couple of inches high they are thinned out, leaving plants six to ten inches apart. This work is usually done by contract, the price paid averaging from \$6 to \$7 per acre.

In removing beets from the ground, a large plow or lifter is used. This plow has a depth of 18 inches or more, made necessary by the great depth to which the beet penetrates the soil. It is drawn by three or four horses, and raises the beet partly out of the ground, so that it can be picked up by the topper.

The beets are taken by local freight to the factory, where they are dumped into long ditches, which have a stream of water flowing through them. These ditches, which are lined with cement, slope toward the factory building, near which they converge into one large one. The water in these ditches serves the double purpose of carrying and partially cleaning the beets. At the end of this large ditch, the beets are raised from the water by an elevating apparatus, which deposits them in a large washing machine. This consists of an immense spiral revolving in a round iron box, placed in a horizontal position, and with a stream of clear water flowing through it. The beets, rattling and tumbling, are pushed forward through this water, and coming out free from dirt, are deposited in a screw elevator and carried to the top of the factory. Here they find their way into an automatic weighing machine, then dumped into the slicer where they are cut in small pieces.

On the next floor below the slicer is located the diffusion battery, which is composed of a number of iron tanks, placed in a group. The tanks are connected with each other by large pipes, and each tank is capable of holding three or four thousand pounds of the slices. The first tank is filled with slices, and has water turned into it. This is allowed to stand while the second tank is filling with slices. Then the valve connecting the first tank with the second is opened, and the water in the first tank, having absorbed some sugar from the slices, is forced into the second by fresh water being pumped into the first. This water passes from tank to tank absorbing a little more sugar from each tank, until it has gone through them all. The first lot of water turned in takes out 50 per cent of the sugar, and the second lot takes 50 per cent of the remainder. This is repeated ten times, and in the end has exhausted all the sugar from the slices to within one-tenth of one per cent. The slices remaining after this process are dropped from the tanks and run through large presses, and the partly dried pulp is deposited in cars and wagons to be used for feeding cattle, it being a great milk and flesh producer.

The juice remaining is of a dark brown color, containing much organic matter not sugar. It is run into tall tanks holding a couple thousand gallons, and here the lime solution which takes out the organic matter, is added. It now goes through a series of boilings, filtering and clarifying processes, which leave the fluid a moderately thick syrup, ready to be boiled down to sugar.

The syrup at this stage has the appearance of dark molasses, thickened with granulated sugar, and is so thick that it will barely run. This is put into the "centrifugals," large whirling drums having their sides perforated, and lined with gauze. As these machines whirl around, the sugar rises along the sides of the drum, and the molasses is thrown out through the holes in the sides, leaving the sugar sticking to the gauze. The sugar is washed by spraying cold water and air against it as it whirls, a little bluing being added to give it brilliancy. The machine is stopped and the sugar now white and moist, is dropped from the bottom of the machine and conveyed to the granulator, where it is dried. This granulator is a large horizontal, revolving cylinder, heated by steam. While drying is in process, the fine dust of sugar is drawn out by a suction blower. The sugar passes out of

## WRIGHT WOULD NOT CONFESS.

Says He Was Hanged Four Times to Make Him Admit Murder.

A. A. Wright, a federal prisoner charged with murder, brought to prison there from Hobart recently, according to a Guthrie (O. T.) special to the Kansas City Journal, says he has been hanged four times for the crime of which he is accused. His story of the methods used to make him confess and of the narrow escapes he has had since his arrest are interesting.

He was arrested on Nov. 18. The terrible death of Slaterley, the man he is accused of murdering, caused such a feeling in Hobart that a mob gathered that evening and prepared to take him from the county jail and lynch him. The officers, in the meantime, had learned of the intended lynching and spirited Wright to Anadarko, where he was kept for three days. He was then taken back to Hobart for his preliminary hearing.

Efforts were made to make him confess to the murder by the deputy sheriff and jail officials. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial and Wright declared his innocence. The preliminary hearing lasted three days and one night Wright says he was taken from jail by the officers, a noose placed about his neck, the rope thrown over a telephone pole and he was told he was about to be hanged and that the only thing that would save him would be a confession.

When he refused to confess he says he was swung into the air and that this was repeated four times. When he was lowered the last time, Wright says he was unconscious and the officers became frightened and took him back into the jail.

Wright had been picking cotton near Hobart, and, according to his statement, bought a team of horses and a wagon from Slaterley at his farm-house six miles from Hobart on Nov. 9. On Sunday, Nov. 13, he said, the bill of sale was made out. Slaterley's body was discovered in the mountains Nov. 18. He had been shot, his head was crushed and the body was buried under a pile of stones. Slaterley and Wright had been seen driving together toward the Indian reservation about the time Slaterley was killed. Slaterley was a bachelor.

It has been decided the murder must have been committed on the government reservation, and, therefore, the case must be tried in the federal court. Wright is a typical Arkansian. He is tall, raw-boned and sandy-whiskered. He says he bought the team from Slaterley for \$175, and after the bill of sale was made out never saw him again. He denies all of the circumstances by which the officers are trying to prove his guilt.

## IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Henry Irving II, as the Prince of Denmark, the Most Interesting Part.

H. B. Irving appeared in "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theatre in London recently. The event was of more than ordinary interest in the history of the stage, as Mr. Irving's new task inevitably challenged comparison with that

of his father. Mr. Irving has already played "Hamlet" in the provinces, so that his study of the part has not been hasty. He has, indeed, stated in an interview that it is not a part one can create in a day. Mr. Irving has never seen his father in the part.

Old Mrs. Mervin was not used to railway traveling. Jamie always did the household errands in town. But now that Jamie was laid up there was no help for it, and she herself must take her weekly gathering of eggs and get the necessary stores in exchange.

She boarded the train at last in some trepidation. All the other passengers looked placid enough, and the way the conductor went about his business was truly reassuring—"for all the world as if he was on dry land," she silently marveled, glancing fearfully from time to time at the whirling trees and whirling fences outside the window. The basket of eggs on her knee, gripped tightly with both hands, was quite forgotten.

"You don't think there's going to be a collision to-day, conductor?" she asked, as he stopped at her seat.

"Why, no, madam. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Well, you see, I'm taking eggs to town with me, and if they was to get broke I'd have to go short on my stores."—Youth's Companion.

A Biographical Dictionary. One of the most helpful books to keep upon your table, ready to be consulted as you read other books, is a biographical dictionary. Then, when you come to some historical character about whom your knowledge is a little faded, it will require but a moment to refresh your memory and make your reading more intelligent. You have a right to the acquaintance of these distinguished men and women, and should keep up at least friendly relations with them, if for no other reason than in gratitude for what they have done to make your life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

Some men's ideas of reciprocity are rather one-sided.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JUNE 4, 1905.

The Resurrection.—John 20:11-23.

Golden Text.—But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept.—1 Cor. 15:20.

The risen Christ was the first of the harvest that was to be gathered from the grave. Others had been brought back to life, but they had died again. He did not die, but ascended up to Heaven. In and by His resurrection He gave us the first substantial proof of life beyond the grave. In using the word "firstfruits" Paul is speaking in a metaphor consistent with what he says later on in the same chapter of the sowing of seed to die in the ground, but eventually to be, as it were, resurrected in the new crop.

It is difficult for us who live after the resurrection of Christ to realize the difference it made in the world, because the truth that is basic and enters into all our thoughts, all our conceptions of the universe, is apt to be in a measure hidden by our very familiarity with it.

It will help us to appreciate something of the vast and radical change made in man's point of view by the resurrection of Christ, if we consider how few and uncertain were the hopes expressed in writings before Christ's time of a life after death. It is true that many peoples had glimmerings of such a hope. But these were uncertain and gave rise to beliefs that were fantastic. There were beliefs, for instance, such as that of the transmigration of souls. It was realized in some measure that there was in him something that could not die, but such ideas as that a man's soul would live again in some animal of lower order are hardly to be compared with the belief in a resurrection as we have it; they only show the soul's consciousness that it will not pass out of existence when the body dies.

Even in the case of the Hebrews, whom God had chosen as His special people, and to whom He had specially revealed Himself, there was no firm belief in a resurrection. The Old Testament contains very few passages that speak in any definite way of a life after death. We know, indeed, that a large number of the people at the time of Christ held that there was a resurrection of the dead, but we know too that another large section held that there would be no such thing.

On the first opportunity, namely, "when the Sabbath was past," several of the women who had followed Jesus to the last went to embalm His body. Luke speaks of them as the women "which came with Him from Galilee," and also mentions that there were "certain others with them." Mary Magdalene, then, specifically, "Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome." Mary Magdalene with one or two others seem to have been first at the tomb, indeed so early in the morning that it was yet dark.

What these women saw, a astonished them greatly. They had expected to find the grave rolled closed and by means of a big stone rolled into its entrance and had wondered who they could get to roll the stone away for them; but when they reached the place they saw that the stone had been taken away. Then some of them went into the sepulchre and there saw, not the body of Jesus, but a young man "in a long white garment," others who perhaps entered later saw two men "in shining garments." These reminded them that Jesus had told them He would rise from the dead. They also told the women to go and tell Peter and the other apostles and disciples that Jesus was risen.

That special message to Peter is an illustration of the consciousness of the love of Christ, for Peter was the man who had denied his Lord.

It seems as if Mary Magdalene had not waited to do more than satisfy herself that the body of Jesus was not in the tomb and had then rushed off to tell Peter and John. And these came running back to see if what she said could be true. Mary Magdalene had not thought of a resurrection. What she was anxious about was the body of Jesus. Some one, she supposed, must have carried it away. John and Peter found the tomb empty, and it is recorded of the former that "he saw, and believed." (Read John 20:1-10.)

Verses 16-19.—How often people change so much that their nearest relations do not know them and yet they are the same voice characteristics. It was so in this case and Mary Magdalene at once recognized Jesus by His voice. It is an indication to us that however much we may be changed in our resurrection the most intimate characteristics of us, those things which are dearest to our friends will still live.

Verses 20-23.—Here is a mystery. Jesus would not permit Mary to touch Him. Later on Jesus told doubting Thomas to feel the holes in His hands and side, made by nails and the spear. Any explanation we can give is only a surmise.

It seems extraordinary that this woman in particular should be chosen to be the first to see the risen Jesus, and the one to be given the name of "the Disciple of Love." His resurrection and ascension. Perhaps it was to emphasize the high place of the redeemed "sinner" and of the lowly in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Verses 21-23.—If anything was lacking to convince the disciples that this was really Jesus, it was supplied in His instructions to them. "That is, saying He had at least throughout the time of His resurrection with Him was the thing He now spoke of, and they could not escape the conviction that the One who spoke so earnestly of the conversion of the world must be Jesus Christ.

Verses 22-23.—This was a partial, preliminary bestowal of the gift of the Holy Ghost, as a preparation for the fuller bestowal of the same gift at Pentecost.

Verses 23.—There are many explanations as to just what this verse means. Jesus had been accustomed to declare forgiveness of sins to those who showed faith and repentance. He now seems to delegate a similar office and power to all His disciples. That is to say, a disciple who converts sinners must give them sinners assurance that his sins are forgiven. Jesus, in some sort, takes us into partnership in this matter also.

It is God alone who can really forgive sins, but any preacher of the Gospel does in practice confirm men in righteousness or in sin, and as they accept or reject the Gospel they are either forgiven or unforgiven. In this sense they "forgive" or "retain" sin in those to whom they preach.

JOHN BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

Wimma manage to endure each other, and that is about all.

Virtue without knowledge is like a vine with nothing to climb.

About the only advantage an idle man has over a dead one is in the pluneral expenses.

Anger is a weak and silly passion; it furnishes our enemy a weapon to keep our wounds fresh.



THE ROCKY FORD BEET SUGAR FACTORY.



HENRY IRVING II.







They crowded Sunday evening, all under the same roof. It was hot and hurried. They said, "Good-bye forever!" (Time required, two minutes.)

They met on Monday evening. Patched up their tattered sorrow. And said in whispered phrases, "Good-bye, until tomorrow." (Time required, four hours.)

—New York Sun.

## Blackmail.

"I never give my photographs away," said Miss Moreton, primly, the dimple displaying itself almost ostentatiously in her cheek.

"But I am an old friend," said I. "Surely an old friend doesn't count?"

"It's not the name thing," said Miss Moreton vaguely. "Of course, it would be different if—"

"Oh, very well," said I, with a sigh. "At any rate, I've got something to go on with."

She glanced at me swiftly, and then looked down the room, where the people were chattering.

"If one gave to one, one would have to give to all," she said gravely.

"I'm thankful I have that snapshot, at any rate," I said.

"Snapshot?" she said, looking at me suspiciously.

"Why, yes," said I. "You remember, in the boat at Caring last July, I took one of you then."

"I have no recollection of it," she said, coolly.

"It was rather a—"

"Of course, not well developed, and, naturally, not one of you at your best. But, at any rate, it's something."

"What sort of one was it?" she inquired, with interest. "You've no right to take photographs without telling one."

"On the contrary," I replied, "it has been held in law that you may take what photographs you will; only you mustn't sell them. I'm not going to sell yours."

"What's it like?" she inquired, ignoring this.

For answer I drew into my frock coat pocket. "I have a print here," I said. "I've not fixed it properly, but you can get an idea. It was when you were laughing at a story of Travers's."

Miss Moreton almost plucked the photograph out of my fingers, and examined it. "How admirable of you," she said. "It's perfectly ridiculous. Good gracious, I don't open my mouth like that!"

"It's a pretty mouth," said I.

"It's a detestable grimace, and all out of drawing," she declared, with visible annoyance. "Amateur photography is all like that. People have no right to be loose with cameras they don't understand."

"It's all I have," I pleaded. "If you would let me have a real one of you I would willingly sacrifice it."

Miss Moreton appeared to hesitate. "Certainly not," she said at last, with decision. "And you must please destroy these."

"That's the only print I have," I said, anxiously.

She eyed me for a moment, and then suddenly stopped and thrust it into the fire.

"I'm glad to hear it," she said, absently.

I made no attempt at rescue, but watched the poor thing burn.

"They are going to let me have one of yours?" I asked.

"Indeed, no such thing!" she replied, and walked off toward a group who were discussing Beerbaum Trell. I sat down beside a young lady in furs, and entered into a disquisition on motor cars, of which I know nothing. Presently, Miss Moreton passed us.

"Do you prefer a Panhard or a Mercedes?" I asked her. She paused. "I don't know the difference," she said.

"Oh, do you motor?" asked the young lady in the fur coat, with enthusiasm.

"Miss Moreton rows," said I. "She puts very well, but she's not a first-rate hand with the sculls."

"Indeed!" said Miss Moreton to me, distantly.

"At least, she's unconventional in her style," I went on. "Sometimes she catches 'crabs'."

The young lady, in the fur coat, giggled, but Miss Moreton looked at me with displeasure.

"I don't pretend to all the accomplishments," she said.

"Nor do I," I replied. "But I can take a sort of photograph. I have one of a 'crab'."

She was going on but hesitated. It was I who rose and bade my motor acquaintance good-bye. I walked toward my hostess and the door, but ere I reached the former I found Miss Moreton at my heels.

"What do you mean, Mr. Mallison?" she asked quickly. "Why did you talk about 'crabs' and photographs?"

"Oh, I only remembered that I took another snapshot last year," I replied.

She was silent for a moment, and then, "Please explain," she said.

"Don't you remember when you fell over and Travers picked you up?" I asked. "I was just going to take a beautiful picture of your head, and it turned out—"

"Yes," said she, now quite rosy-red, "and what did turn out?"

"Oh, it was a picture of your heels and your—"

"How abominable of you!" she interrupted, hastily.

"But you can see your head, too," I assured her. "You're falling—I mean, falling—"

"Of course, you will destroy it at once," she interposed, with her form or hair.

I demurred. "It really is a very good one of you, at least, of part of you. If you could see it—"

"I don't want to see it," she broke in. "You must destroy it at once."

But she was the only thing I have of you, now you've burned that, and I indicated the fire.

"You've no right in any of me. I don't see why you want one at all," said Miss Moreton, hotly.

"I don't say I have any right," I replied meekly. "But I'm going to stick to what I have. After all, it's mine. I took it."

"It's perfectly disgraceful of you, and—and—the law," declared she, her face handsomely flushed now, and her eyes bright with anger. "It's monstrous that I—that one hasn't any command over one's own—own person."

"You hadn't any command at that moment," I said.

She cast me a fiery glance, and bit her lip as if on something she had decided to suppress. I think she determined at that moment to try diplomacy.

"Tell me," she said, in a milder voice. "Tell me exactly what it's like, and how I'm—how I came out, I mean."

"Well, you know what happens when you catch a 'crab,'" I replied evasively.

"Yes," she said, doubtfully. "You mean—I do—I—?" She hesitated, almost wistfully.

"Well, you do, rather," I answered reluctantly.

"Mr. Mallison," she said, earnestly and very persuasively, putting a hand on my arm; "you will destroy it, won't you?"

It was pretty; it was pathetic; it almost succeeded.

But I hardened my heart. "On one condition," I said slowly, "and it's a very easy condition. I might make much better terms."

Miss Moreton flinched away indignantly, and I proceeded on my way to her mother to make my adieu.

The room was fairly empty now, and I was following a little knot of departing guests into the hall when I heard my name uttered earnestly and softly. I turned.

"Mr. Mallison, I wish you would stay just one moment," said Miss Moreton. "I—"

"I—"

She hesitated, glanced about the empty room, and then moved toward the back of it, where a little ante-chamber gave upon it through wide folding doors. I followed.

"You really mean what you say?" she asked suddenly, confronting me. I said that I did. "Very well," she said, bitterly. "It's the most atrocious conduct of you, and I'll never forget or forgive it. But—"

She angrily tossed open an album on the table, and at last stopped. I bent down, and a beautiful face on fair shoulders, crowning a pretty evening gown, looked at me with a charming smile. I looked at my companion. I wished she would smile like that at me; but even in her anger she was wonderful. Her gaze expressed coldness, distance. . . . contempt.

"It's a most magnificent likeness," I breathed fervently. "It's—its—divine."

"It's said to be good," she said, Miss Moreton, indifferently.

"Do you think so really?" asked Miss Moreton.

"It's your living breathing image that looks out on me," I continued.

"They do take very well, as a rule, those people," said Miss Moreton, affably.

"You can't wonder that I want it!" I exclaimed. "I'd give anything for it."

"Well, you can take it, if you'll give me your word to destroy it—that other thing," said she, in a not unfriendly voice.

I promised, and she graciously helped me to extract the photograph from the album. I buttoned it safely over my heart in my pocket, but Miss Moreton, having completed the bargain, of course, took no more interest in the matter. She was gazing down the room at some one else. But a thought occurred to her.

"You haven't shown that—that absurd snapshot to any one?" she asked, anxiously.

"Oh, no," I said. "I've never printed it."

"Oh," she said; "but you said—"

"Well, you see, I could make out some patches and a foot; but I broke it, unfortunately, as I was developing it."

Miss Moreton's mouth was firm. "Mr. Mallison, give me back that photograph," she demanded.

"But I'm going to finish the bargain," I protested.

"Give it to me back at once," she insisted, advancing on me. I was driven to my heels. Besides, the rest of the room might hear us.

"I'll give it back if you'll give me the original," I said, boldly, but quite low.

Miss Moreton paused; she was taken aback. Her face flushed warmly.

"I—you—oh!" she stammered. "Mr. Mallison!"

"It's a bargain!" I asked, anxiously, holding out the photograph toward her.

She hesitated, the pretty glow still on her face, and she was not looking at me.

"You are—oh, you are dreadful!" she said, with a tiny, troubled laugh. "But, in that case, perhaps, you'd better keep the photograph."

"On second thought, I'll take both," I said.—London Sketch.

## GERMAN TOYMAKERS.

Value of Their Annual Exports Goes Up Into the Millions.

The toy industry of Germany is the subject of an interesting report to the State Department by Commercial Agent Harris at Eisenstock. The manufacture of toys in Germany is an industry which gives employment to fully 50,000 people. The total value of the annual export amounts to \$13,000,000. Mr. Harris says that the prospect of this industry, like a great many other important ones of manufacture in the German Empire, is dependent upon the importation of certain raw materials from abroad. The wood grown in the forests of Bavaria, Thuringia and Erzgebirge is especially suitable to the industry, and that one product has had more to do with its development and stability than any of the others. The

toy industry of Germany has been centered chiefly in the cities of Nuremberg and Sonneberg, which cities have become famous for the quantity of their products. They supply fully 80 per cent. of all the toys exported from the empire.

Commercial Agent Harris says that the manufacture of toys has become important as a domestic or house industry among the people in the little principality of Meiningen, and the small villages near Sonneberg contain many skilled wood carvers and cabinet makers. In the village of Hammern, toy ships, large and small, are carved by persons who have never seen a sea or a navigable river. The making of doll clothing, confined chiefly to Sonneberg, is almost entirely the work of women and girls. Carnival masks are prepared in Heilsdorf, while animals and fowls are fitted up with furs and feathers in the little village of Neufang. The toy industry of Sonneberg consists mainly of papier mache goods, which are gradually pushing war dolls out of the market. There are more than 30,000 people engaged in making toys in Sonneberg, and in the villages of the Thuringian forests. Fully 75 per cent. of that number work in their homes. The main difference between the industry of Sonneberg and that of Nuremberg lies in the fact that the former consists principally of the manufacture of handmade toys, supported by a highly developed house or domestic industry, while the latter manufactures toys with machinery in factories equipped with all modern appliances. The two cities are not direct competitors, for each has its own peculiar specialties, and these afford, says Mr. Harris, ample opportunities to observe how manual labor in the one, in which tradition and instinct play an important part, is pitted against the technique, mechanical skill and trained intelligence of the other. Another marked difference between the two industries is that the products of Nuremberg are principally of metal tin soldiers, swords, railway trains, fleets, models of machinery and other toys intended for boys—while Sonneberg uses almost exclusively wood, porcelain, glass and paper in the production of toys best suited to girls. The German trade, generally speaking, calls for toys of the cheaper sort, and the department stores in the large cities buy large quantities of them for their advertising purposes. Agent Harris says that the future prosperity of this industry will depend very largely upon the ability of German statesmen to secure favorable commercial treaties with foreign countries.—Washington Star.

## Santos Dumont 13.

M. Santos Dumont is engaged on a new balloon, "No. 13," of a novel character. It is intended to make long voyages at a moderate speed by varying the ascensional force of the balloon so as to combat its capricious without the aid of ballast. His plan is not to expand or contract the gas by heat, but to employ a mixed balloon, partly gaseous, partly of the Montgolfier type, in which the ascensional force is varied by change of temperature of heated air. The vertical equilibrium of the balloon can thus be re-established by means of a small quantity of combustible matter giving off smoke or heated fumes. The idea is not new, but it can be carried out now with less risk of setting fire to the gas bag.

The new balloon has an oval varnished silk bag 10 meters long and 14½ meters thick in the middle. It holds about .302 cubic meters of gas, and from its under side, at the middle, projects downward an egg cup or pear-shaped pocket of varnished cotton, 17½ cubic meters in capacity, which is virtually a small Montgolfier pocket heat and so dilate the air in it according to requirements. The burners are seven meters below the gas bag, so there is little chance of its catching fire. The balloon will be driven by a motor and a helix capable of orientation, so as to serve for steering as well as propelling it. The speed is expected to be some three or four meters a second.

## Hen Fever is Expensive.

"Soon after moving to Blissville," said Flatman, "I got the hen fever from commuters I met on the train, and suggested to my wife the advisability of keeping chickens. She would not listen to me at first, but yielded when she saw my heart was set upon the experiment. But she insisted upon my buying good breeds of fowl. She put her foot down on 'cheap trash,' as she called it."

"I had my chicken coop built before I started to buy hens. It is not a very elaborate affair, but the carpenter's bill was so much higher than the oftand estimates of my fellow commuters that I began to get scared. In fact, I concealed the real price from Mrs. Flatman, because she has been very tuncy lately upon the question of economy when it affected spring apparel."

"But my real surprise came when I went to buy hens and eggs for them to hatch from a man in New Jersey who makes a specialty of fine breeds. He thought he was doing me a favor in offering me a setting of thirteen eggs for \$15. Said I was lucky to come early, because the price would soon be \$20. When I suggested something cheaper he was quite holy-toity about a sitting of seven eggs for \$5. I have started my henry, but before I go in for another rural fad I am going to make some inquiries about the cost."—New York Press.

## Four Miles Under the Sea.

The deepest haul of a net ever made in the world was achieved by Americans off the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific. The trawl struck bottom 22,000 feet below the surface; that is considerably more than four miles down, but even at that depth animals were found. These strange beings lived in water whose temperature was constantly just above the freezing point, and under a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. To sink that net and bring it back again took a whole day of steady labor.—St. Nicholas.

# WOMEN AND FASHION

The ex-Empress Eugenie has been enjoying herself very much in Egypt, where she traveled under her usual incognito of the Countess of Pierre Fonds, a name which causes much difficulty to the ordinary English servant, who is apt to announce her in many strange ways. She is one of the most surprising ladies living, when one thinks that she soon enters her eightieth year and remembers all her varied experiences since she first went to France as the Countess of Montijo. The beauty for which she was famed at the zenith of the third empire has changed into that of an elderly woman. Though she is somewhat lame and has difficulty in getting out of her carriage, she still holds herself straight and looks every inch an empress. But what impresses one most about her is her intarissable facade, the inexhaust-



EX-EMPERESS EUGENIE.

ible flow of wit and anecdote which proceeds from her mouth, whether she be talking French to her companions, or with equal ease entertaining her English neighbors round Farnborough. Many who have only met her of late years have admitted that they feel they would have been her devoted slaves had they come across her as an empress.

## Marry the Man Who Smokes.

At a woman's club meeting in Chicago recently an elderly matron said to a gathering of young girls: "Never, on any account, think of marrying a man who doesn't smoke. I have had a good deal of experience with men, and I have found that non-smokers are invariably peevish, querulous, full of a nervous ill-humor. Especially in the evening, after dinner, when he should be at his best, the non-smoker is hard to put up with. The smoker, after dinner, lights his cigar or his cigarette, and at once falls into a placid mood, a happy, contented, angelic mood. But the non-smoker paces the floor restlessly, finds fault with this and that and everything, and at a word flies into a nervous and hysterical rage."

## A Serviceable Gown.

This pretty little hot weather gown is one suitable for practical wear. It is of dark blue silk pin dotted with white, with blond lace vest and sleeves. The gown is made over a thin lawn lining. A full sleeve ends at the elbow.



DESIGN FOR DOTTED FOULARD SILK.

skirt, if it stands for anything, stands for remoteness and sequestration. It means more needles, clothing and, proportionately, less woman. We are of those who believe that there cannot be enough of woman, in either the individual or in mass. But we do think there can be and has been too much hoopskirt.—Chicago Journal.



Bake potatoes thirty to forty minutes.

Steam potatoes twenty to forty minutes.

Boil potatoes (in their skins) twenty to thirty minutes.

Boil potatoes (pared) twenty to forty-five minutes.

Asparagus (young), fifteen to thirty minutes.

Beets (young), forty-five minutes.

Corn (green), twelve to twenty minutes.

Cauliflower, twenty to forty minutes.

Cabbage (young), thirty-five to sixty minutes.

Carrots, twenty to thirty minutes.

Celery, one to two hours.

Lima or shell beans, forty-five minutes to one and a quarter hours.

Oysters, thirty to sixty minutes.

Onion plant, forty-five to sixty minutes.

Pears, twenty to thirty minutes.

Parsnips (young), thirty to forty-five minutes.

Spinach, twenty to thirty minutes.

String beans, thirty to sixty minutes.

Squash (summer), twenty to thirty minutes.

Turnips (young), forty-five minutes.

Tomatoes (stewed), forty-five to sixty minutes.

When the vegetables are served with boiled salt meat they must be cooked in the liquor from that meat after it has been removed.

## The Hair.

The hair is quickly affected by the dirt that is blowing and must be kept fresh and clean. To wash it oftener than once a month is an error that may result in losing the greater part of it, and this applies to hair that is oily as well as to that which is dry. It is possible, though, to brush out much of the dust, getting a dry cleaning, as it were. Those women who are not willing to spend money on this part of the toilet can get the same effect by using white corn meal as fine as can be ground. Perfume, with a little orris root, and rub a quantity of it dry into the hair near to the scalp; massage well and bring the powder through the long part. Then, with a long fingered brush, remove all the meal. This is not a difficult thing to do if the brush has long fibers. The strokes need not be hard, and, indeed, should not be, or the hair will be pulled out. The best way of brushing is to hold the hair out in one hand and brush through each strand, beginning near the hand and working down to the head.

## Health and Beauty Hints.

Try a few drops of spirits of turpentine on a cube of loaf sugar for hacking cough.

A half-hour's sleep after dinner is to many women, worth two hours' sleep in the morning.

For fcelon or "run-around" use stramonium ointment—a preparation of jimson or Jamestown weed.

It is said neuralgia of the face may be quickly relieved by a mustard plaster applied to the elbow.

Hold a piece of ice to a burned finger until the smarting ceases and no blister will form on the skin.

If you are annoyed by an endless succession of pimples take out of your daily bill of fare pork and veal, and fried foods and rich pastry, hot breads and sweets and make a point of eating salads and "greens."

## For Marrying.

June is first choice.

In Holland girls prefer to become blushing brides in May.

About an eighth of Scotch marriages take place in June.

One-seventh of the Swedish marriages occur in "the month of roses."

Germany favors April, regarding it as the first of the spring months.

February is first choice in Italy, especially the period preceding the beginning of Lent.

Russia's favorite marriage month is January. So marriage, like death, has all seasons for its own.

## Female Policemen.

In the city of Honolulu there is a female policeman. Moreover, she is a woman of means, who undertakes the duty for the fun of the thing, and Miss Helen Wilder and her father is a wealthy sugar planter. She is permitted to be a mounted officer, and is granted the exceptional privilege of designing her own uniform, choosing a soft felt hat with a pretty silver badge, and a becoming skirt of dark blue. She carries a revolver also, and looks the part to perfection.

## Noted Women Explorers.

Women, as explorers, are quite as dauntless and successful as men, a geographer declared the other day. He instanced in proof Lady Florence Dixie, Miss H. M. Kingsley, Miss Gordon-Cumming and Mrs. Jane Mair. Lady Florence Dixie discovered in Patagonia a people hitherto unknown to the ethnologist of the Arabians. These savages, among other peculiarities, have not a hair upon their faces or heads. Every particle of beard, of eyebrows and of lashes, as well as ev-

ery hair upon their scalps, is plucked out by the roots from childhood on. Lady Florence Dixie is the world's authority upon Patagonia.

Miss Gordon-Cumming, of the well-known English Gordon-Cumming family, has explored over a hundred small islands of the southern Pacific, and in Tibet she was the first European to visit many perilous and remote places. Miss H. M. Kingsley, Charles Kingsley's niece, explored the Cameron regions and gorilla country of the Gaboon. She fought gorillas as a Japanese fight a Russian, and found them worthy foes. None run away from her and her party. Some even attacked her. In this expedition the dauntless lady slew seven gorillas with her own hand. Miss Kingsley, after her gorilla hunt, ascended the Itembwe and visited the Fungwas, a nation of cannibals.

"Among the Fungwas," she said, "there are no burial places. The dead are cut up and kept in jars, precisely as civilized people keep their fresh meat. The bones, after the flesh is eaten, are scattered about the country."

To Mrs. Jane Mair, another African explorer, England owes the acquisition of Nyassaland.

## Severe Linen Frock.



A pretty suggestion for a linen frock has a panel from heavily stitched and strapped just below the waist line in round scallops, held in place with pearl buttons. The same effect is carried out on the front of the blouse, and the unique sleeve fastens from elbow to wrist with buttons matching those on the skirt and bodice.

Girdles of different shades are worn if desired, but those of white kid are in better taste. The turnover on stock is Hardanger embroidery.

## FASHION NOTES.

Bows of all sizes are in favor.

Pink and blue Watteau combinations are frequent.

Knife-plaited skirts are newer than the skirted skirt.

The skeleton bodice is about the best name for it yet.

Serge seems to be the favorite material for tailor suits.

Soft, supple cloth is in great favor for reception dresses.

Nobody claims that the modern sleeve is a thing of beauty.

Lace insertion and ribbon velvet will be used for coffee coats.

The whitewash coat is to be the rage—only it won't always wash.

That trim town and country blouse suggests good times out of doors.

Those new silk blouses cut like a man's negligee shirt are having a tremendous go.

Most of the cloth dresses seen, of tailor-made styles, are made very tight over the hips.

Girdles may be made in back and narrow in front, or the other way round, which is most becoming.

Silk is the reigning material, and next to silk comes cashmere and voile, plain and fancy follows suit.

Lilac blue, snuff brown, raspberry red, gooseberry and ivy green are the colors you want to ask for.

Only the very youthful or the very indifferent venture forth in one of the severe regulation sailor hats.

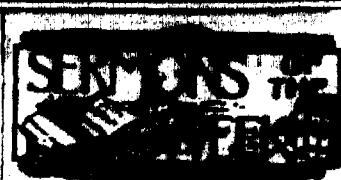
Smart coats of light cloth and black satin or place will be much worn, and the smartest boleros are those of either black or white glace silk.

Mothers, Don't Forget That—The hours that even the busy woman gives her children must not be the "rag ends" of the day. One cannot hope to gain a place in their lives unless one gives them the best of oneself. The child's point is never to be "fired" when you are with your children. It is a difficult task, but you will live to regret it in their merciless criticism if you grudge the time you give. And so one should never let anything interfere with certain hours of companionship, rides or walks, or evening talks. However busy one has to be, one can fit these in somehow if one makes up one's mind to do so.

A Runaway—She was a very little girl from the wilds of Maine and it was her first sight of an automobile. It was one of the small, sandy, rabbit-hood kind. She looked at it with a mixture of then a comprehensible awe and interest.

"Oh, auntie," she gurgled, "do look at that naughty little carriage running away from its mother!"

The assistant of a London dentist pulled the wrong tooth from a patient's jaw and a court has ordered the dentist to pay the sufferer \$50.



Twins Evils.—The two greatest dangers of America are the prevalence of lawlessness and the mismanagement of our cities.—Rev. David Usher, Galatians, Worcester, Mass.

The Way to Wisdom.—A man is a fool until he has learned the ruthlessness of routine; then he's on the way to wisdom.—Rev. Frank Crane, Galatians, Worcester, Mass.

Dealing Justly.—The Bible commands you to "deal justly and fairly and in truth. Deceive not and be not deceived, give just balance and just weights, and measures shall ye have."—Rev. William Gaston, Presbyterian, Cleveland, Ohio.

Love.—Love is the highest motive for service. Love works the hardest, makes the most willing sacrifices, endures all things, begeth all things. Love's service can never be measured by wealth.—Rev. R. D. Hatfield, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.